

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 12-13 (74-81). Tomorrow:
Temp. 14-15 (75-81).
Showers. Yesterday's temp. 14-16 (81-
86). Windy. ROME: Sunday:
1. (84-88). NEW YORK: Cloudy.
15-16. Yesterday's temp. 15-16.
WAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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To Egypt, Israel spection Sought U.S. Atom Offer

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The United States has proposed that Israel agree to place all future nuclear facilities and under international inspection as condition for receiving atomic power plants.

Proposed, disclosed by State Department officials, has become a stumbling block in negotiations over carrying out President Richard Nixon's offer in June to provide Egypt and Israel a large atomic power plant each. Until now, the U.S. policy has been to require inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) only over the atomic reactors and fuel it supplies to a foreign country. But in the case of Egypt and Israel, the United States is asking that they agree to accept international controls as well over all atomic power plants and fissile materials that they may receive in the future from any country.

The negotiations are proceeding more slowly than U.S. officials expected and some doubt was said to be developing over the possibility of working out parallel agreements on the sale of the reactors. The Israeli government has raised questions about provisions in the U.S. draft agreement, and U.S. officials have come to the conclusion from informal discussions that the international inspection issue was a principal reason behind Israel's delay in responding to the U.S. proposal.

Egypt is Willing

But, according to State Department officials, Egypt has expressed a willingness to accept the controls sought by the United States.

In the draft agreements, the United States proposed nuclear-plant safeguards, including inspection by the IAEA, to prevent the plutonium produced as a by-product from being diverted to the fabrication of atomic weapons.

In expressing a willingness to accept future controls, Egypt was reported to have suggested that the international controls should apply to all existing atomic facilities in the two countries.

Under the Egyptian suggestion, Israel would have to accept international inspection of its Dimona reactor, a relatively large research unit that is capable of producing enough plutonium for a few bombs a year.

Such a requirement would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

has never publicly accepted its possession of large ground-to-ground comparable to the 2,000-unit. Israel's Institute of Strategic Studies said in its latest report that Middle East military assets month that Israel is a number of Jericho with a strike range of 100. Both Cairo and Damietta within that distance and lines.

According to Western sources, has a range of up to 63 miles. Israeli officials have said a fired one Scud into the first day of the but that it was intended destroyed by the Israeli Air Force. Egypt also used on the Sinai battlefield officials said.

On the 15 Soviet surface-to-surface missiles launched in Israeli territory during according to former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. One Israeli civilian settlement, nine casualties.

On expanded on a statement made yesterday in an interview in which he proposed to withdraw from parts of the Bank of Jordan in assurances by Amman.

Opposition to an ardent debate, calling his statement "fraught with." It may not be contended that his condition to peace is in territories." Mr. Dayan said. "First of all, there is an acceptance by the of the existence of its territory." He said, "We will for peace must be offering them conditions, but this by any means include to the lines before the

Yinger Meets Allen

YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI)—State Henry Kissinger held meetings with Foreign Minister Ismail and Israeli Foreign Minister Allen.

Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger out on a another tour of the East, to discuss Israeli withdrawals with Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Shelling Reported

YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Artillery shelled several

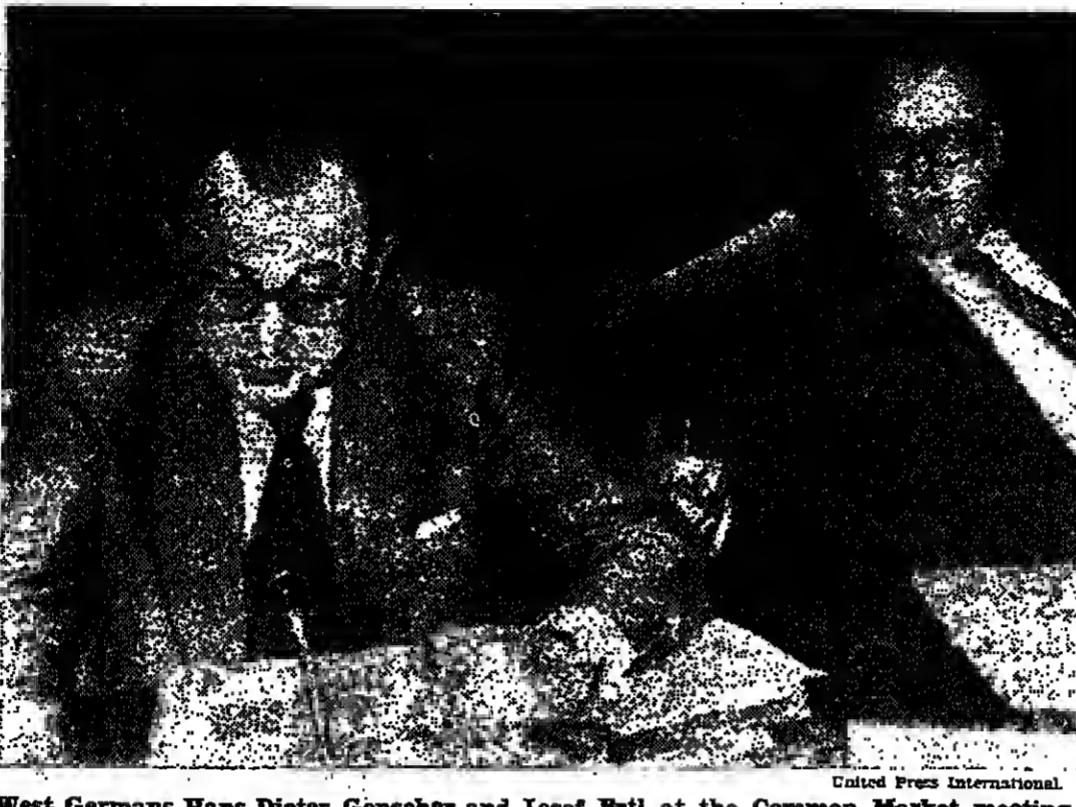
the southeast Lebanon region during the night, newspapers said today.

newspapers said the shelling

the region that the "Fatahland."

ville, the Beirut weekly

had said today that the date to announce formation of a provisional government.



United Press International
West Germans Hans Dieter-Genscher and Josef Ertl at the Common Market meeting.

To Oversee Monetary System

IMF Forms a New World Agency

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—

Canada emerged as firm favorite to head a new high-level political committee set up today by the International Monetary Fund to tackle global economic problems, well informed sources here said.

The new committee of 20 finance ministers, due to meet tomorrow for the first time, was set up by the IMF's 126 members to oversee the world's monetary system and deal with any sudden disruptions threatening it.

The prospect that Canada will be chosen to lead it emerged

at the joint annual meeting here of the IMF and World Bank.

Britain fully supported Canadian leadership, sources close to the British delegation said, and there were indications the United States and other countries would also give their backing.

Canadian Finance Minister John Turner told reporters that he had been approached and, if a consensus is reached, "We will look at it seriously."

Election of Canada as chairman of the new group would be significant, observers said. Mr. Turner has been strongly pressing

for such a committee to operate as the political focus of the IMF and has spelled out what he sees as its aims.

In his formal address to the annual meeting, Mr. Turner said the new group "should meet regularly and in special session if necessary, maintain a continuing surveillance of the exchange rate system and provide the political forum in which the defense can be mounted against resort to policies by some member countries that are seriously harmful to others."

"The question of the meshing of countries' fiscal and monetary policies should be high on its agenda," he added.

Both industrialized and developing countries, including the oil exporters, see Canada as a natural choice for leadership because it is an industrial, oil-exporting country which has yet to realize its full economic potential.

The new group replaces the old Committee of 20 finance ministers and central bank governors formed two years ago by the IMF to reform the world's monetary speech.

This was a historic pioneering action," he said. "Its impact far exceeds the scope of the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. It has opened up a new dimension for the Third World's struggle in defense of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation."

Support for Arabs

Mr. Chiao expressed full support for the Arab countries that imposed an oil embargo during last October's Middle East war and then raised oil prices nearly 400 percent.

He lashed out at both the Soviet Union and the United States and ridiculed the detente between Moscow and Washington.

"In the past year, the contention between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union for spheres of influence and world hegemony has become more intense," Mr. Chiao said. "This is a fact which no agreements between them can cover up."

Detente has become a kind of quack medicine hawked by the Soviet leadership everywhere," he said.

In this Middle East war, the Arab countries used oil as a weapon to deal a heavy blow to Zionism and hegemony." Chiao Kuan-hua, Peking's deputy foreign minister, said in a policy speech to the General Assembly.

"This was a historic pioneering action," he said. "Its impact far exceeds the scope of the Arab peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. It has opened up a new dimension for the Third World's struggle in defense of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation."

At the same time, Mr. Turner said, there was also every indication that the group of five leading industrial nations was taking seriously the political role of the new international body.

These five—Britain, West Germany, France, Japan and the United States—last Friday discussed the implications of the quadrupling of oil prices over the last year.

Monetary sources said their support, coupled with Arab participation, could result in the beginning of a dialogue between oil consumers and producers.

Delegates from the Arab oil-exporting countries are taking an active part in private discussions here on how to meet joint economic problems, even though the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries turned down an IMF invitation to attend the conference as an observer.

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By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (UPI)—

Common Market agriculture and foreign ministers late tonight reached agreement on the need to reform the market's Common Agricultural Policy. In return for this accord, Germany lifted its veto on a 5 per cent increase in farm prices.

The agreement was applauded by all nine ministers. They congratulated themselves on being able to avert a situation that could have caused a crisis in the European Economic Community.

The British Foreign Secretary, James Callaghan, said: "I am gratified that we have been able to reach an agreement." The French Agriculture Minister, Christian Bonnet, said: "We are happy about the agreement to institute a stocktaking of the farm policy by the European Commission." He added that he was also pleased that the 5 per cent rise in farm prices would be taken into account in next spring's annual price-fixing negotiations.

Commission Report Ordered

The European Commission was

instructed to draw up a report on the achievements and shortcomings of EEC farm policy by March 1.

Thus, the Germans won the conditions they demanded for their assent to the price rise and the eight other member nations were given the price rise that they considered politically vital. All can also look forward to some benefits from the farm policy review that the commission will undertake.

Officials here said it was too

early to say what modifications in farm policy would be put forward by the commission, but they were confident that these would be far-reaching.

Economic Stability

Germany's Agricultural Minister, Josef Ertl, said his government's hard-line attitude toward the farm policy was "an attempt to introduce some economic stability in the community" and to prevent national subsidies from subjecting the EEC's structure to further disintegration.

He was supported in this by

Mr. Callaghan, who said: "Tonight's meeting represents a distinct advance." He added that there had been "a relative consensus" among the community's ministers, but that some member countries, like Britain and Germany, were naturally more favorable to reforming the farm policy than were the French.

Mr. Bonnet told his colleagues that France was also against subsidies to farmers if they offended the letter and spirit of the EEC Treaty. He accepted a British

proposal to postpone the farm policy review.

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Delegates from the Arab

To Speed Up Economy

Poland Acts to End Hoarding Of Materials by Enterprises

By Dusko Doder

WARSAW, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The Polish government has mounted a nationwide campaign against state enterprises known to be hoarding vast quantities of raw materials, industrial equipment and spare parts.

Special commissions were organized throughout the country last week to assess and record the amounts of "unused" reserves, officially estimated at nearly \$4 billion. This is a huge figure, representing more than four-fifths of Poland's gross national product in 1973.

The basic aim of the government is to break the habit of

New Crisis Looms in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

radical shift in the government's political and economic line.

The Socialists have accused the Christian Democrats of economic mismanagement and of causing most of the present austerity measures, designed to curb the country's trade deficit and hold back inflation, to fall most heavily on the poorer sections of the community.

The statement approved by the party leadership this evening stressed that without such a profound change in policy, it would be impossible for the Socialists to continue in the government.

It also condemned the Social Democratic call for elections. "It would be a profound mistake to think that dissolving Parliament was a solution—it would just be irresponsible adventurism," the statement said.

Earlier, it had been expected that Mr. Rumor would postpone his expected resignation decision until after a meeting of the Christian Democratic party secretariat next week.

But observers said that today's meetings, combined with a desire on the part of the Christian Democrats not to appear responsible for the government's collapse, could lead the Premier to move sooner.

As it tries to cope with its economic crisis, the country has been shocked by reports carried in the press of alleged coup plots by right-wing extremists.

Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti has turned over to the state prosecutor evidence produced by Italy's counter-espionage agency, SID, about three alleged plots, one in 1970 and two this year, newspapers have said, quoting reliable sources.

The papers have carried all sorts of speculation, most of which has been denied by the government, which, however, has failed to deny the coup-plot allegations altogether.

Groups planning revolts in January and August of this year had intended to kidnap Mr. Rumor, Communist party president Luigi Longo, union leader Luciano Lama and four unnamed cabinet members, the papers said.

They said that the SID's report indicated that these persons would have been held as hostages against possible action by police and armed forces.

The Socialists assailed Mr. Rumor for failing to hold an emergency cabinet meeting to discuss the issue.

U.S. Seeking A-Inspection

(Continued from Page 1)

presumably be unacceptable to Israel, which only reluctantly agreed to token inspection of the Dimona reactor by U.S. officials.

If Israel refuses to accept international inspection of its present atomic facilities, there is considerable doubt that the Egyptians will agree to international controls over all their future atomic materials.

Egypt's position is that since it has no reactors capable of producing enough plutonium for weapons, it would be discriminatory to place all its future plants under international inspection while Israel was permitted to have an uninspected reactor capable of making plutonium for weapons.

Israel has reservations about the IAEA, which it believes is weighted toward the Arab nations. Acceptance of international controls would also run counter to an Israeli policy of maintaining a viable option to produce atomic weapons.

There is also a growing belief in State Department circles that the Israelis would prefer that no atomic power plant be sold to Egypt, even if it meant that Israel would not receive one immediately from the United States.

The proposed agreements with Israel and Egypt are regarded as potential precedents. In the future, U.S. atomic assistance will go only to nations that are parties to the nonproliferation treaty or, alternatively, agree to place all their atomic facilities under international inspection.

Language Center Teaches 37 Tongues to Staff of U.S. Foreign Service

By Sara Hauard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—

American Ambassador to France Kenneth Rush admits that his French "is not anything that one could talk about." But since he has to take up his post about the beginning of November, he will not have time to take the State Department's intensive language instruction program.

If he were to take the program, he would have to spend at least 20 weeks in all-day classes to have his French up to a level where the State Department would be satisfied.

Mr. Rush, former ambassador to West Germany and currently President Ford's counsel for economic affairs, pointed out that both French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing speak fluent English. So, he said, his lack of French will not be a real handicap.

The Foreign Service Institute, which houses the Language Center, is responsible for preparing all Foreign Service officers for their jobs abroad. Providing instruction in 37 languages, it



Associated Press
Juan Cardinal Landazuri Ricketts of Lima (right) opens yesterday's session of the Synod of Bishops at Vatican City as Franz Cardinal Koenig of Vienna reads document.

3 Gunmen Slain, 5 Leftists Arrested

Argentina Begins Drive Against Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2 (AP)—

President Isabel Peron's government has begun a counterattack against terrorists responsible for the deaths of almost 100 persons since she succeeded her late husband on July 1.

Authorities said yesterday that three terrorists were killed and five arrested in two interior cities in the first police moves under new and stiff anti-subversive legislation that went into effect Monday.

A communiqué said the three died in a gunfight after police intercepted an armed group near a television transmitting station on the outskirts of Cordoba, the country's second largest city, 450 miles north of Buenos Aires.

Some of the terrorists fled, abandoning the bodies of their comrades, the communiqué said. Two policemen were treated in a hospital for bullet wounds.

The authorities believed the men were leftists, but it was not clear to which organization they belonged. The principal leftist guerrilla groups are the Peronist Montoneros and the radical People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Today in Buenos Aires, an army captain, Miguel Angel Pavia, was shot to death by terrorists, apparently in revenge for the slaying of leftist guerrillas, police said.

The ERP has announced that it will take "indiscriminate reprisals" against officers to avenge the alleged killing of 14 to 16 of its members Aug. 11. The guerrillas claimed that the slain man had surrendered to the army. The army said the guerrillas were killed in fighting.

Arrests in Tucuman

In Tucuman, 800 miles north of the capital, police yesterday arrested five ERP members during raids on several houses. One was identified as Osvaldo de Benedetti, 26, arrested in 1973 in connection with the kidnap-murder of Oberdan Salvato, general manager of the Italian-owned Fiat Corp. operations in Argentina. De Benedetti and hundreds of terrorists were released in May, 1973, under an amnesty decreed by the Peronist government.

The officials said that the explosive devices, which caused no injuries, were wired to tape recorders and loudspeaker systems which enabled many of the prisoners to hear the messages.

In Naples, the bomb exploded in a vacant first-floor apartment opposite the main entrance to the city's Poggioireale jail. Before the blast, loudspeakers urged prisoners to "rebel and seek freedom" and said: "A bomb will explode shortly." The blast shattered a few windows.

In Rome, an explosion preceded by a military missile and an exhortation occurred in a field outside the women's section of the Rebibbia jail. In Milan, the explosion rocked a fourth-floor hotel room opposite the San Vittore jail, but the timing device failed to set off the tape recorder found in the room, police said.

The officials said that the explosion imposes severe penalties for guerrilla activities and restricts the reporting by news media of terrorist activities.

The laws are aimed at curbing not only the ERP and the Montoneros but also a new right-wing terrorist group called the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.

The AAA has claimed responsibility for the murders of 16 Marxists and leftist Peronists in less than three months and, with a pledge to "wipe out Bolsheviks,"

has sent death threats to congressmen, lawyers and artists.

Moscow Chess Adjourned

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP)—Soviet

grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi, after 40 moves, adjourned their eighth

game tonight in the world challengers' final match. Karpov leads

the series 2-0, with five draws.

The winner earns the right to

meet world champion Bobby

Fischer of the United States.

Assumes Arabic

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ)—

McDonnell Douglas Corp. an-

nounced today that the Iranian

government has signed a letter

of intent to purchase 36 F-4E

Phantom fighters.

The aircraft will be similar to

the latest U.S. Air Force version

of the twin-engine, two-man jet,

the company said. Although the

terms were not disclosed, industry

sources estimated the sale

price at more than \$150 million.

Iran Intends to Buy 36 U.S. Phantom Jets

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ)—

Assuring the Arabs that the

United States was not seeking a

confrontation over prices, he said:

"I want to say that as far as

the United States is concerned,

we are not going to enter these

discussions in a spirit of con-

frontation. It is our profound

conviction that what we are try-

ing to convey to all of our friends

is that it is impossible to achieve

unilateral benefit and that it's

peculiarly a situation where what

is in the common benefit is also

vocabulary. The main method of

instruction, however, is drilling by

the teacher.

In a Romanian class, for exam-

ple, the instructor would ask each

of his two students simple ques-

tions which he would then

lengthen and change to reteach

the students in various verb tense

s. In another, slightly more infor-

mal class, the teacher used a

model of Moscow to help her

students envision things they

might need to know how to speak

about while in the Soviet capital.

Teachers and students are

rotated throughout the day to

provide variety, as much for a

change of room scenery as for a

change of method.

Dr. Harris said one of the main

problems the school has is col-

lecting information on new coun-

tries. The 1960s, when many new

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ites Kalmbach Testimony

nigan Denies Role in 'Sale' Envoy Posts for Nixon

By Laurence Stern

INGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—White House aide Peter Flanigan acknowledged today that he cut out a wealthy New York businesswoman to und raisers as "a good for solicitation" in 1972 when he was named ambassador to Spain.

Flanigan, ambassador

to Drop
Extradition
on Hughes

John M. Crewdson

INGTON, Oct. 2 (NYT).—Justice Department has not to the extradition of the Bahamas of Hughes, the billionaire in stand trial in a and case. Kestman for the department that the previously un-decided, reached about weeks after Mr. Hughes fled on July 30, was only on the government's to secure the return of Vesco, the financier, from amass in a similar case year.

Robert Mahon, his principal aide, and two sons were charged by a grand jury in Las Vegas manipulation, wire and conspiracy in connection with Mr. Hughes's acquisition of Air West, an airline, in

second Indictment against the four, who are charged in the Air he- over case last Dec. 27. Indictment was dismissed a later by a federal judge, a, who termed it not legal pleading he had

in January and July, Department lawyers re-decided not to seek the ment of Mr. Hughes in on the ground that he is a millionaire, whose ares conducted almost en- through Mr. Mahon, could shown conclusively to have the alleged conspiracy.

the Las Vegas grand juryly refused to return now, against the three other less they could indict Mr. as well, and the Justice sent related.

The Bahamas gained in- from Britain last a government adopted an ion treaty based on the between Britain and the States. This date from and makes no provi- r cause involving wire and other relatively new offenses.

omission posed a prob- the government last De- when a Bahamian court said Mr. Vesco, who was in Nassau at the time, n be handed over to the authorities in another imputation case.

sign of Cancer
ected in Tests
ixon Ailment

REACH, Calif., Oct. 2 (UPI).—Tests for the cause of President Richard Nixon's have detected no signs r, but the search for the disease is continuing, or reported today.

Sen. Eagleton said in his daily statement that Mr. was still responding well and was scheduled come at the end of the

doctor had earlier di- undetected cancer as the phibitis in Mr. left leg and said today tests conducted have to reveal any hidden

enrgen said Monday that this may be a chronic that occasionally flares in unknown reason or it caused by something not associated with the in-

phibitis caused a blood clot broke off and went down his right lung, but Dr. said yesterday that the began to dissolve.

est to Leave
te House Job

INGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Rev. John McLaughlin, a rest who defended former Richard Nixon's han- Watergate, has resigned presidential speechwriter Oct. 15, the White said today.

McLaughlin, in his letter resignation submitted to Mr. Ford, said that Mr. "achievements for the and the world will live history at a time when he tering personal adversity." denied by his Jesuit super- out his moral defense of former President and about style, which included living an apartment in the Watergate. Father McLaughlin came under fire politi- remaining in the White nearly two months after he resigned.

designate to Spain, denied during a stormy nomination hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he ever bartered ambassadorships for contributions during his five-year tenure as a high-ranking aide to former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Flanigan was responding to charges which emerged during an extraordinary personal confrontation with Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., who denounced Mr. Nixon's nomination of Mr. Flanigan as ambassador to Spain as "a disgrace to the United States."

The case that sparked the ambassadorships-for-sale controversy was that of Mrs. Ruth Parkas, who gave \$300,000 to the Nixon re-election campaign in 1972 and was nominated to the Luxembourg post early in 1973.

In attacking Mr. Flanigan's qualifications for the Madrid post, Sen. Eagleton recited the sworn testimony of President Nixon's former attorney, Herbert Kalmbach, now serving a jail sentence. Kalmbach's testimony implicated the former White House aide in a scheme to sell an ambassadorial post to Mrs. Parkas.

Kalmbach testified to the House Judiciary Committee that Mr. Flanigan called him in July or August of 1971 and said, "Herb, we would like to have you contact a Dr. Ruth Parkas in New York. She is interested in giving \$250,000 for Costa Rica."

Acting on Mr. Flanigan's instructions, Kalmbach said, he met Mrs. Parkas by arrangement with Rep. Louis Wyman, R-N.H., and discussed the appointment with her. Kalmbach quoted Mrs. Parkas as having objected at the time, "I am interested in Europe, I think, and isn't \$250,000 an awful lot of money for Costa Rica?"

Version Denied.

At today's hearing Mr. Flanigan denied Kalmbach's version of the conversation and insisted that there was no connection between the Parkas contribution and the eventual award of the Luxembourg post to her, after she raised her donation by \$50,000.

He did acknowledge, however, that he told Kalmbach that "in addition to her being a highly qualified candidate she was a strong supporter of the President's policies and a well-to-do woman. Therefore she was a good prospect for solicitation."

Mr. Flanigan testified that he was instrumental in rejecting large financial contributions from Mrs. Symington and Vincent de Roulet, proffered in exchange for promised European ambassadorial assignments.

He felt so strongly about the principle, Mr. Flanigan said, that he told former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, "Unless you tell me differently, I'm going to tell Herb to give them money back."

Mr. Symington and Mr. de Roulet each gave \$100,500, allegedly toward securing ambassadorships in Europe. There was no hint in Mr. Flanigan's testimony of who had made the commitment against which he interceded.

Kalmbach went to jail after pleading guilty to taking part in the sale of ambassadorships. He escaped criminal liability for other Watergate involvements in which his name figured.

Sen. Eagleton leaned heavily on the discrepancies between the testimony of the two men, as well as their respective fates in the Watergate aftermath.

"It's Kalmbach versus Flanigan," the Missouri Democrat declared with heat. "It's Kalmbach who is in the penitentiary for selling ambassadorships. It's Flanigan who is going to the post coast of Spain. This is not just justice under law."

Sen. Eagleton urged that Kalmbach be called before the committee to give his version of the ambassadorship transactions.

**Jury Selection
Moving Slowly in
Cover-Up Trial**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica today resumed the slow process of selecting a jury in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Lawyers said they expect Judge Sirica to be deliberate and careful in the selection process because of the publicity about the trial.

As the second day of the trial opened, Judge Sirica advised the new group of 175 prospective jurors to be aware of "the solemnity of your duty." Seventy-nine of the 175 asked to be excused and Judge Sirica began questioning each about their reasons.

Some 90 members of an initial pool of 155 potential jurors were excused yesterday after saying that they would be unable to sit through the trial, expected to last at least until Christmas.

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Associated Press
EN ROUTE—A Soviet destroyer passes under the Bosphorus bridge at Istanbul on way to Mediterranean.

Resigns as California's Lieutenant Governor

Reinecke Gets 18-Month Suspended Sentence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—A half-hour after he resigned as California's lieutenant governor, Ed Reinecke was given an 18-month suspended sentence today for lying to a Senate committee about an International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. financial pledge to the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Reinecke, a Republican, sent his letter of resignation to the two houses of the California Legislature this morning. He was convicted on July 27 of lying during the ITT case hearings held by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the spring of 1972.

Reinecke continued to maintain his innocence, even after the suspended sentence was imposed.

He has charged since his indictment last April 3 that he was tricked by the special Watergate prosecutor into believing that he would not be charged.

"Perhaps cooperating with the law is not always the best thing to do," Reinecke said of what he called his full cooperation with the prosecutors, "and I regret making that statement."

He said: "Obviously, I regret the statements that I made, but I made them in good faith. I still do not feel that I am guilty."

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker, who sentenced Reinecke, rejected the charge that the special prosecutors had acted in bad faith, saying that the same

issue had been discussed and rejected before the trial took place.

Judge Parker said that Reinecke's 10 years as an elected official in Congress and in state office "seems to me to impose more than a usual obligation on you. It imposes the highest obligation on you."

But he agreed with Reinecke's

lawyer, Joseph Donahue, that Reinecke is now "a completely defeated man," and noted that Reinecke's was the only indictment to emerge from the ITT controversy.

Former U.S. Attorney General Richard Kleindienst was allowed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge in the ITT case for basically the same act for which Reinecke was brought to trial.

Reinecke's wife, Jean, broke into tears when the full sentence was announced. Reinecke told reporters afterwards, "We intend to appeal it [the conviction] regardless of the fact that it's a suspended sentence. It's a matter of principle."

Asked how he felt about the sentence itself, he replied, "As a man who feels he is innocent, any sentence is wrong. But I'm grateful to the judge for suspending the sentence."



Ed Reinecke

U.S. Mulls Amnesty's Effect on Future GIs

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP).—President Ford's proclamation of conditional amnesty for thousands of draft dodgers and defectors of the Vietnam war has raised the question for military commanders of what would happen if the United States went to war again.

If a new crisis demanded that the current volunteer force be expanded with reservists and a re-

sumption of the draft, the commanders wonder if large numbers of young men would evade service, would be declared when the fighting ended.

A number of senior officers said in recent interviews that it undoubtedly would depend upon the kind of war or crisis that the United States was facing at the time.

Another Feeling

But there was also a feeling that the conditional amnesty would not hurt the military. Some, in fact, view the plan as fitting into a healthy and hopefully long-lasting consensus of both military and civilian opinion that a repeat of anything like the Vietnam war must be avoided at all costs.

In Vietnam, over a nine-year period of U.S. involvement, there were some 500,000 incidents involving absence from units without leave for more than 30 days, which can lead to a charge of desertion.

Although the Ford plan contains conditions for alternate service, some officers believed that future conscripts might not be deterred by the penalties.

What about the Middle East? an officer was asked. "If we get into a scrape in one of the gray areas, the issue of draft evasion and desertion" would probably pop up fast again, he said.

Most of the officers interviewed concluded that the penalties already on the books for evasion and desertion were strict enough, and that the situation and the

time, whether they were enforced.

None of the officers said that they viewed the post-Vietnam, conditional amnesty with alarm.

But some officers warned that it was still too soon to generalize about military opinion.

The question of what the am-

nesty plan means for the future, they believed, will certainly be a topic of conversation.

Senate Unit Told Of Plan to Boost Pan Am Revenue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Transportation Secretary Claude Bringer said today that Pan American World Airways, suffering heavy financial losses, could boost its annual revenue by \$150 million under a plan de-

vised by his department.

Mr. Bringer told a Senate committee that the plan, aimed at getting Pan American out of trouble without government subsidies, included measures to revise passenger fares and mail rates, consolidate routes and bring an end to discrimination by foreign governments.

The airline recently sought a subsidy of \$10 million a month from the government. President Ford turned down the request.

Pan Am has said that it expects a \$70-million loss this year, and will need an additional \$50 million in capital.

Santo Domingo Kidnap-Siege Seen at Impasse

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 2 (AP).—Negotiations with leftist terrorists to free American Embassy official Barbara Hutchison and six other hostages appeared to have broken down today in the sixth day of the siege of the Venezuelan Con-

stable. The Most Rev. Hugo Polanco, archbishop of Santo Domingo, acting as a go-between, said yesterday that the terrorists showed no signs of modifying their demands for \$1 million in cash, the release of 37 political prisoners and safe passage to Cuba or Mexico.

Today, a police official told the wife of a hostage: "The archbishop is not coming again. There will be no more negotiations."

Archbishop Polanco did not show up to bring sandwiches to the sequestered group, as he did twice a day on Sunday and Monday and once yesterday. He also had been relaying messages and reported that the hostages were in good shape but that one of the terrorists has been wounded. According to one report, the man shot himself in the foot.

A Correction

KHARTOUM, Oct. 2 (AP).—The Associated Press reported erroneously, in an article published Aug. 24-25, that Kenworth Truck Co. of Seattle had been owned by Adnan Khoshoggi, a Saudi Arabian businessman, and the Saudi Arabian armed forces.

Kenworth is an unincorporated division of Paccar, Inc. of Bellevue, Wash. Mr. Khoshoggi is Kenworth's representative in Saudi Arabia.

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Turkish Aid Squabble

The Eagleton amendment cutting off military aid to Turkey—President Ford declares, threatening a veto—would “destroy any hope” that American diplomacy could help ease the Cyprus crisis. Perhaps so. It is indeed, in foreign policy terms, a definite gamble that the Senate has taken. The Turks, in angry reaction, could yet take steps which they—as well as the Americans—would regret. The Congress, if the Senate’s stronger language on an aid cutoff is affirmed by the House, would have to accept due responsibility for the consequences.

Yet the Senate had no proper alternative. Turkey had grossly abused American aid which is meant only for purposes of NATO defense to impose its will on Cyprus. Congress, knowing full well that under American law the aid should therefore be halted, nonetheless gave the administration nearly two months to undo the damage. But in this grace period, the administration failed: Turkey apparently did not take seriously American urgings to roll back its troops on Cyprus. Meanwhile, the aid bill came along on the congressional calendar, and the Turkish issue could no longer be blinked. By better than 3 to 1, the House voted to halt aid until “substantial progress” on Cyprus had been made. By almost the same large margin, the Senate voted to cut off aid at once. Any other outcome would have meant an abject surrender of Congress’s responsibility to see that its laws are enforced.

In an extraordinary case, it might be argued that the foreign policy stakes required Americans to keep looking the other way. But this is not such a case. Here, American diplomacy helped produce a calamity which it has been quite unable to rectify. A cynic, hearing the Ford-Kissinger protest against an aid cutoff, might even wonder if the administration were not ready to lay

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Havana Caper

The restoration of normal relations with Cuba is something this newspaper has long advocated; but we don’t think Sen. Javits’ and Sen. Pell’s weekend in Havana was a very good way of furthering that goal.

Last Friday, the two senators, one a New York Republican and the other a Rhode Island Democrat, accompanied by a large party of journalists, flew to Cuba in a kind of spectacular with Marxist-Leninist variations. The visitors dined at a restaurant that had been a favorite of the late Ernest Hemingway, watched a song-and-dance show, and attended an open-air block party given by a neighborhood “Committee for the Defense of the Revolution” whose task is to maintain ideological vigilance throughout Cuba.

Finally, the two senators dined with Premier Castro and issued a joint statement expressing their belief that he really is “in-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Calley Case, Again

The first thing to be said about Judge Robert Elliott’s decision overturning the conviction of William Calley Jr. is that the government ought to appeal it. The issue raised by the case is so important and the judge’s opinion so sweeping that the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. Regardless of how one feels about the fairness of the situation in which Calley now finds himself or the Calley case as such, the legal ramifications of Judge Elliott’s opinion are too great to go unchallenged.

Take, for example, his finding that Calley was denied a fair trial because of the publicity that surrounded the massacre at My Lai. When other judges have ruled that publicity interfered with a fair trial, they have limited their findings to the prejudice created in the minds of the particular jury that tried the case and have pointed out ways in which that kind of prejudice could be avoided at a new trial. Not content with such a finding, Judge Elliott held that there was no way in which the military courts could protect Calley’s rights. This means, simply, that the military courts are unable to try any defendant whose case draws the kind of publicity that Calley’s did. Such a ruling is, to be kind about it, novel.

Equally novel was Judge Elliott’s handling of the question of whether Calley’s rights

were violated when the House Armed Services Committee refused to turn over a report of its investigation into the My Lai affair. The judge said his answer (in Calley’s favor) to the question was “obvious and easy” because of the Supreme Court’s recent ruling against executive privilege in the White House tapes case. If we read the tapes decision correctly, the answer is a little harder than that. The Supreme Court specifically did not decide this question in the tapes case and the elements of the two cases are quite different.

We raise these two examples not to argue that Judge Elliott should have left the verdict in the Calley case standing but to explain why his decision must be appealed. And these are not the only reasons. It is not at all clear that a federal district judge is entitled to review a court-martial conviction as thoroughly as Judge Elliott did this one. Nor is it clear that he is right on the law in some other aspects of his opinion.

As much as many persons would like to put the Calley case out of mind and thus continue to close the book on the Vietnam war, it will have to be with us for a while. The legal issues raised are too important to be disposed of in the manner of Judge Elliott’s decision.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 3, 1899

LONDON—The Transvaal crisis becomes more serious hourly, and tension prevails on the Transvaal borders. At any moment a step may be taken which will commence war. No reply has as yet been received from the Transvaal government to the British dispatch of Sept. 22, and the Exchange Telegraph Co. says it is officially stated that a reply is now no longer expected. It is expected that the flag will be hauled down at the British agency tomorrow, as the last act preparatory to war.

Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1924

NEW YORK—Baseball fandom was rocked today when a scandal was uncovered among the New York Giants. As a result of a preliminary investigation, two members of the team, Jimmy O’Connell, outfielder, and Cozy Dolan, veteran coach of the team, have been charged with having offered a \$500 bribe to Heinie Sand, Philadelphia shortstop, asking him to “throw” the game between the two teams last Saturday, thus assuring the Giants of winning the National League pennant and the right to play in the World Series.



‘Last Year You Said You Were Going to Cut Down’

Everybody’s ‘Waiting for Jerry’

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In the normal switch from one American president to another, the new man has about 10 weeks between election and inauguration to figure out where he’s going and who’s going with him. But Gerald Ford was an instant president who had to put the ball in the air before anybody knew the signals.

The result has been about what might have been expected from any new football coach: A lot of cautious plumes and dust along the line, a few broken plays, and plenty of locker room speeches.

Now, however, the exhibition season is over, and the gap between the problem and the performance is clear. Secretary of State Kissinger, both in Washington and at the United Nations, is defining the problem of the modern world in the most solemn, even in apocalyptic terms, but so far there are no policies to meet his perception of the problem of inflation, and everybody is “waiting for Jerry.”

Hard Questions

What will he do? How can a conservative, partisan politician, even with the best of intentions, and diverted by serious personal problems within his own family, handle radical world problems that require unpopular political remedies? These are the hard questions now, and even with the greatest sympathy for the President, they cannot be evaded.

Secretary Kissinger, if we understand his argument to the President, the Cabinet, the officials here at the UN in New York, is saying that democracy as we have known it in this century cannot survive the present rate of inflation for more than three or four years. If the people, the parties, and governments of the free world do not cooperate and sacrifice to get this inflation by the throat, the result will be economic, financial, and political anarchy—with authoritarian governments of the right or left and Western civilization will be transformed beyond the desires or imagination of the leaders now in power.

Obviously, there are tactical political and diplomatic reasons for this melancholy Kissinger theme. The inflation cannot be turned around by a single party or a single nation. It is a world problem demanding policies no party or nation likes, and Kissinger is trying to startle people into reality but he is also talking as an historian, who knows some-

thing about the fragility of nations, and he is pleading privately and urgently for a whole new way of looking at things of sacrificing and cooperating, at home and abroad.

Warning Signs

President Ford is well aware of Kissinger’s perception of the world problem, of the warning signs out of Britain, with its 20 per cent inflation, out of Italy, Greece and Turkey, and even out of West Germany, and Japan, which are worried about unemployment and the dangers of excessive deflationary policies in the United States.

The leaders of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund presented an equally gloomy view of the world picture to Ford in Washington this week. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, told him that the poor nations faced “appalling deprivation” and “the risk of death” under present economic conditions, and called for more aid from the industrial nations.

The managing director of the IMF, Johannes Witteveen, suggested that the situation in the industrial world is now “becoming more suitable” for government efforts to influence or control wages and prices.

But the Congress of the United States is opposed to more foreign aid, and Ford, facing awkward elections next month, is opposed to wage and price controls and not wildly enthusiastic about more foreign aid.

In short, while he has been more willing than President Nixon to listen to Herr Kissinger’s vision of the world as it is, it is not yet clear that President Ford is prepared to support the hard and politically unpopular policies to correct it.

“We want solutions,” he told the leaders of the World Bank and IMF, “which serve broad interests rather than self-serving ones. We want more cooperation, not more isolation. We want trade, not protectionism. We want price stability, not inflation. We want growth, not stagnation.”

But within the new Ford administration, which has had so little time, and with its mixture of old Nixon and new Ford advisers, there is no agreement—indeed there is fundamental disagreement—about how these admirable hopes and principles are to be achieved.

It is reassuring how the new President has opened up the de-

external policies are concerned. How can members of the OAS completely ignore this most important factor?

C. V.

Letters

U.S.-Cuban Ties

The article on U.S.-Cuba relations, written by Morris Rothenberg (IHT, Sept. 21-22) was thorough and had considerable merit. However, two very important facts were missing. One, will the Latin American countries and the United States forget completely about the thousands of innocent people who were exterminated by firing squads during the first two years of the Castro regime, and two, will Castro compensate for, or return property that was confiscated indiscriminately. Those who were forced to sign away their property to leave the country may not have as much legal claim, but those from whom property was taken by threat and force, certainly have legal claims that should be recognized. Last and certainly not least, as Mr. Rothenberg pointed out so clearly, it appears that nothing will change politically inside Cuba insofar as internal and

external policies are concerned.

Madrid.

China, VOA (Cont’d)

Dr. Malcolm Caldwell’s letter to the IHT, Sept. 23, indicates that he may have misunderstood the original story on the issue (IHT, Sept. 13). As a matter of fact, China has never attempted to jam the English-language broadcasts of either the VOA or the EBC overseas service, as implied by Dr. Caldwell. The country’s attempts at electronic interference continue to be concentrated on the VOA’s “Chinese-language” broadcasts and it is in this area where China has become “the only nation in the world that continues to try to block VOA broadcasts.”

ROMAN TRAYCEY.

Munich.

citizen-making process to everybody who has something to say and even to a lot of people who have nothing to say. In fact, he has devoted so much time to listening to what other people think that he has scarcely had time to define what he thinks himself.

And this is what everybody is waiting for now, waiting for the President and his decisions: on gasoline consumption, food consumption in a hungry world, unemployment and taxes.

There is, in Kissinger, a deep pessimistic historical strain, and in Ford, a pervasive optimistic political strain, but fairly soon now, the President is going to have to sort out all the conflicting advice, and call the signals.

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external policies are concerned. How can members of the OAS completely ignore this most important factor?

C. V.

Reductions

He says: “Ask yourself what our major problems are. Inflation, taxes, violent crime. All three are directly or indirectly the result of too much government. I support a drastic reduction in government borrowing, spending and taxation to solve the first two problems, and the decriminalization of victimless crimes (like gambling) to allow the police time and money to handle the third.”

Warning to his theme, he says: “In the Declaration of Independence, the American colonists complained to King George that Britain had sent hordes of bureaucrats to harass our people and eat out their substance.” Today, 200 years later, the bureaucrats outnumber the entire population of colonial America.”

Berlin Success Story

By Robert Kleiman

BERLIN—The one piece of encouraging news that can be reported from a Europe heading into a winter of discontent—marked by inflation, social tension and political instability—is that West Berlin is alive and well and still prospering 118 miles inside East Germany.

The former capital of the German Reich, for two decades the most dangerous flash point of the cold war, now has only one cross to bear—boredom. Since 1972, the city’s status has been stabilized by the Berlin settlement concluded by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, which has turned West Berlin into a haven of peace and quiet, the showplace of détente.

Berliners hesitate to be too pleased about it. They were concerned in 1972 that the outside world would pay less and less attention to their problems as they disappeared from the front pages. They feared a Soviet warning game that would see West Berlin gradually turn into a forgotten city that, defended by no one, would ultimately fall into Communist hands. But so far, the four-power agreement has brought, instead, a vast improvement in the city’s status and security.

Brief Storm

The brief storm stirred up in July over Bonn’s environmental agency blew over quickly, as Soviet diplomats had hinted in advance, after East Germany slowed traffic on the autobahn for six days. The improvement in access to West Berlin remains the most visible gain of the Berlin accords.

Road travel between West Berlin and West Germany has increased by two-thirds in the last two years—and air travel has fallen by 28 per cent. “I never dared make the trip by road until 1972,” said a university professor. “Now I drive every time.”

For the first time in 30 post-war years, there is a written commitment by the Russians to “unimpeded” access to Berlin for German civilians as well as the Western allies.

A West Berliner can now drive to West Germany in two hours for a weekend visit, and many do. The East Germans, with the efficiency that is a national characteristic, have put in as many as ten lanes at their check points to handle peak vacation traffic. It is as painless as the toll booth itself.

Travelers do not have to get out of their cars, which are virtually never searched. Nor are trucks, which traverse East Germany, sealed by Western customs officers.

Travel to visit relatives in East Berlin and East Germany, permitted for up to 30 days a year, involves red tape and costs that are controversial. But the monstrous Berlin wall, which still imprisons East Germans, is effectively open to West Berliners and West Germans. No other country in Europe can now drive to a reunified Germany.

West Berlin’s doughty So Mayor, Klaus Schmitz, a successor to Willy Brandt, is running for re-election on a modest platform. His goal is to see West Berlin become “like any other.”

It is a laudable ambition that 25 years after a blockade still is crammed with stockpiles of food, coal and arms against the possibility of another blockade. No agreement changes geography and any movement can be repudiated.

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Today New York has a four-party system of sorts. But often this year, it operates like just another two-party system. Tuccillo’s opponents in the gubernatorial race are the Democratic candidate, a former representative supported by the Liberal party, and the Republican incumbent, who has the Conservative party’s endorsement.

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Today New York has

JPM 150

Rehabilitation Concept Challenged

Saxbe Assails Leniency to Convicts

Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Attorney General William Saxbe at the concept of rehabilitation, fundamental criminal justice for, is "a myth" and that "a may be meaningless" state, who had previously directed anti-crime efforts against "career criminals" in crime, took his hardest when asked in an interview about soaring crime

studies financed by the Department of Justice. He said he questioned the habitual wrongdoers rehabilitated.

He may be on the threshold of an acknowledgment he's been operating on a that we can't substantiate, Mr. Saxbe said. "It was a premise. It was an d belief."

Saxbe noted that he had been in rehabilitation on probation when he was in Ohio 20 years ago to the state's prison system believed there was not we couldn't handle," he

Mr. Saxbe said, he believes "probation may be less. In other words, you to jail or you don't go and probation is in a kind

use Won't Vote Tax Revision Bill After Recess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—use will not consider a tax bill until after it returns from its election recess, to end Nov. 11, Speaker Albert, D-Texas, said.

Albert's announcement at a conference further re- chances that Congress will not act any major revision of structure this year. Proceeds for the wide-ranging bill the House Ways and Committee has been more than a year were dim.

The House enacts such a, it still would have to go the Senate, and then, a conference between the chambers.

Congressional sources said a in the new delay is the that the interested buyer is Abu Dhabi's head of state, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan.

Arab investors have been buying property in Versailles and other parts of the Paris area for the last five years.

of never-never land of diversion that has never lived up to its promise."

In other comments during the interview, the attorney general:

• Virtually ruled out recommending pardons for any Watergate defendants until at least three years after they finish serving any prison terms they are committed to shorter terms.

• While noting that every case would be judged on its merits, Mr. Saxbe also said he did not foresee recommending that any Watergate sentences should be commuted to shorter terms.

• The judges and courts should retain their jurisdiction over sentencing, and it shouldn't be tampered with in these cases," Mr. Saxbe said.

• Said he had observed no impact on the criminal justice system from President Ford's pardoning of Richard Nixon, although there had been "a lot of fallacious things—like the guy who wants a pardon on a traffic ticket."

"There's a whole lot more involved in this, I'm sure," Mr. Saxbe said. "I wasn't a part of it, and I'm not going to second-guess. I think in this particular instance the President was concerned about the world impact as much as anything."

System in Crime Rates

Mr. Saxbe's comments on rehabilitation and probation are an indication of the response that the government will make to the upturn in crime rates.

As alternatives to the rehabilitation concept, he said, "First, you make them [offenders] realize there is a definite penalty for a violation of the law."

The bill introduces the concept of "social" grounds for an abortion. A licensed social worker would be able to authorize an abortion if convinced that having a child would very probably result in a situation of "grave distress" for the mother. An abortion would also be authorized if the pregnancy was the result of rape.

Conservatives are equally dismayed because the bill would liberalize the present law, which bars all abortions other than those certified by a state-appointed expert as endangering the life of the expectant mother.

The bill introduces the concept of "social" grounds for an abortion. A licensed social worker would be able to authorize an abortion if convinced that having a child would very probably result in a situation of "grave distress" for the mother. An abortion would also be authorized if the pregnancy was the result of rape.

Those who favor a more liberal abortion bill were dismayed because the government law would continue to deny women the right to have a pregnancy interrupted on demand.

Conservatives are equally dismayed because the bill would liberalize the present law, which bars all abortions other than those certified by a state-appointed expert as endangering the life of the expectant mother.

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FASHION

An Improbable Life Story

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT).—"When I left the *Sunday Times*, after nearly 17 years, my one wonder was how I got there to the first place."

The opening line of "With Tongue in Chic," to be published Oct. 27 by Michael John, London, £3.50, pretty much sums up Ernestine Carter's story. Her autobiography tells the improbable story of a woman from America's Deep South whose first career was in the world of art and who ended up in England, not only reporting on fashion but earning an international reputation while doing it.

As women's editor of the *Sunday Times* from 1955 until 1972, Mrs. Carter not only carved a respected niche for herself but for English fashion as well. When she started on her career in fashion, England was a desert as far as the rest of the world was concerned, and British fashion reporters were treated as second-class citizens abroad—while American journalists got first-class treatment.

"This discrimination irked me, perhaps because I am an American," she writes. "And I became determined to gain equal recognition for the British press."

A Description

Mrs. Carter, who doesn't like being called "petite," is just that. She always wore a crisp dress, a pillbox hat and neat white gloves. But her eyes, sharp and witty, gave away that slightly starched Southern belle appearance and she had a way of her own of summing up a fashion collection in one devastating sentence.

Actually, only half the book is about fashion. The first part tells of Mrs. Carter's interests in art which led her to the Museum of Modern Art in New York where she became curator of Architectural and Industrial Art.

A trip to London to study modern architecture eventually led to her meeting and marrying

ing an English rare book expert, Jake Carter, and into a British career.

A few chapters, devoted to wartime London, are full of anecdotes. One recalls her meetings with Gen. Charles de Gaulle at the Connaught Hotel, "a tall thin French officer, accompanied by two aides of normal size on either side, like ornaments on a chimney piece. With Gallic courtesy, he always saluted me and smiled. One day, one of the aides approached me, and bowing, said: 'May I present the general's compliments. He greatly admires your hair and would be glad if you would join him for a drink.' The general," Mrs. Carter adds, "was charming."

It was the war, Mrs. Carter writes, "that bent my disarray in the direction of fashion, scarcely a result to be expected."

Her first brush with fashion came when she was asked by the British Ministry of Information to help with an exhibition called "Britain Can Make It." To her dismay, she found herself in the fashion section and "frankly, I hated it."

Soon after, she joined the staff of Harper's Bazaar, expecting to be features editor. When she discovered she was to be fashion editor she was "appalled."

But by and by, she managed and tells the story of her early baffling days with the French couture and the first "unforgettable" Dior collection, the New Look.

"To us," she writes, "in our sharp-shouldered (a legacy from Schiaparelli), skimpy fabric-ratiored suits, this new softness and roundness was positively voluptuous." Her main problem was to make fashion copy acceptable in England, which was still under rationing and "where the Board of Trade, sharing Sir Stafford Cripps's austere views, was highly suspicious of fashion. Dior's New Look was to them the work of the Devil."

After that, she left fashion for a while to be with her husband, who had taken a job in Washington. In that section, she recalls how Pucci was introduced both to fashion and to fame right after World War II when American photographer Toni Frissell spotted

ington for the British Foreign Office. But in 1955, her husband was asked to join Sotheby's auction house and Mrs. Carter was back in England—where she became the *Sunday Times*'s women's page editor.

From Then On

From then on, Mrs. Carter took as much interest in fashion as she had done in art. Her former career was obvious in the care she took in the design of her pages. "My greatest pals were the printers," she writes. "Complete professionals, fantastic technicians... they helped me break the corsets of inflexible layouts."

Her first days at the *Sunday Times*, which then belonged to Lord Kemsley, were anything but rosy. In her first column, a love letter to England on coming back after three years, she referred to England as "my country-in-law"—after which Lord Kemsley pounded on his desk and cried: "My God, I've hired a foreigner!" But years later, in Lord Kemsley's shareholders' report before he sold the paper, "he listed me among the assets."

Mrs. Carter's talent was all the more remarkable because, while she came to like fashion (which she treated as a sociological phenomenon), she never went overboard in pink.

"I admire Mrs. Vreeland (Chana Vreeland, former editor of *Chana Vreeland*) and *Vogue* she writes, "for her dedication to fashion but I cannot imagine myself saying, as she is quoted, that 'the bikini is the most important thing since the atom bomb.'

She was also quick to realize that the fashion scene was becoming international. "The '50s had widened the fashion scene," and she started covering Dublin, Rome and Florence as well as Paris.

By creating the *Sunday Times* International Fashion Awards (in 1963) she helped establish London as a fashion center. And in the '60s, British fashion was the fashion. As she reports: "There was no need to go abroad for news. London was hopping with it. Mary Quant had opened the door to a new freedom for the young. Talcott was popping all

over the place, crying for recognition and encouragement."

Eventually, Mrs. Carter added the United States to her fashion route. About Neiman Marcus, she writes: "Into Neiman Marcus, Texas pours the liquid gold. Oil walks in and rubs walks out."

Of Mainbocher, who did the Duchess of Windsor's wedding dress: "He delivered his message in a whisper."

By the time she left the *Sunday Times*, she was an associate editor, had made Queen Elizabeth's honors list and had won many foreign awards for services to fashion. However, one has the impression that she might not want to do it all over again.

Early in the book, she talks about her years at the Modern Museum of Art and writes: "The years at the museum had been so dazzling that even afterward I have felt like Alfred de Musset, about whom some contemporary wit remarked: 'There goes a man with his future behind him.'

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1974

FINANCE

Page 7

ab Funds Seen Aiding K. Payments Surplus

ON Oct. 2 (AP-DJ)—It is likely to run a 1974 in its overall balance of is, though the current deficit has widened sharply of serious economic problems strains on corporate runaway inflation and labor union unrest, reason for expecting an surplus is that sterling imports from the oil-producers have been increasing. The inflows in the fourth are likely to be as large as oil payments are up.

Indication of the inflows today when the Treasury said its monetary increased \$323 million in to a record \$7,170 billion, presenting an increase of

many Gets Deficit in Payments

KURT, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ)—Germany's basic balance of registered its first in the year in August, the tank reported today. Its ultimate put the 1.1 billion DM.

basic balance, widely considered the best indicator of fundamental payments, covers the current trade, tourism, transport and the like—and long-capital movements. In basic balance showed a surplus of 502 million DM. In 1973, there was a surplus of 2.15 billion DM.

current account showed a current surplus of 235 million in August, down from a surplus of 1.28 billion DM.

term capital transactions a preliminary deficit of billion DM, up from a July deficit of 774 million.

the first eight months of the basic balance showed a surplus of 1.265 billion DM, from the year-ago figure of billion DM.

Transport of the Future
y Be Gas-Filled Dirigible

TERY, Calif., Oct. 2—"There is a revival of in dirigibles as an easily viable means of transportation. Engineers, bankers and leaders recently gathered to discuss airships and potential uses.

designed with modern gas offer unique advantages, proponents say. They heavier payloads than fly with less noise and stay aloft far longer than where no airports

is being given to the development of new generations because of a fresh set of men. John Wood, of Aerospace Developments, London, says that company already has spent million investigating for the possible development of a tanked version of a to transport natural gas. Airships would be powered by gas-turbine engines, tap cargo itself for fuel, ship may be in operation by 1977, Mr. Wood says.

er potential project is studied by Combustion Engineering Inc., in conjunction with Acropac Corp. Companies are studying stability of using airships nuclear reactor systems.

another project under a hybrid vehicle called

HERB ALPERT and the TIJUANA BRASS**1974 EUROPEAN TOUR**

Amsterdam	Saturday October 5th	Rai Hall
The Hague	Sunday October 6th	Congresgebouw
Munich	Monday October 7th	Deutsches Museum
Frankfurt	Tuesday October 8th	Jahrhunderthalle
Paris	Wednesday October 9th	Théâtre des Champs-Elysées

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Japan Banks Act on Auto Firm**

Sumitomo Bank and Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co. plan to strengthen their position in Toyo Kogyo Co. by naming two officials to become executives at the ailing auto firm. Japan's sole producer of rotary-engined cars. The two banks have about 100 billion yen (about \$36 million) in loans outstanding to Toyo Kogyo and its subsidiaries. The officials are expected to join the board at the company's annual meeting in December. A Toyo Kogyo spokesman says that sales are likely to decline by 5 per cent to about 255 billion yen in the latest six months of the fiscal year but pre-tax profits before special items are expected to fall to near zero from the 6.15 billion yen earned in the six months ended April 30. The company has already announced that it plans to reduce its dividend for the half-year from the 4 yen paid in the preceding half.

Third-Quarter Eurocurrency Credits

Syndicated medium-term Eurocurrency bank credits totaled about \$3.5 billion in the third quarter, down from \$3.8 billion in the second quarter and a record \$10.5 billion in the opening three months of the year, according to estimates of International Insider, a weekly newsletter on the Euromarkets. In the first nine months, syndicated credits of \$19.3 billion were about 128 per cent higher than credits of \$8.45 billion in the 1973 period.

MGM May Go 'Semi-Private'

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer could go "semi-private" as the result of a plan to exchange any and all outstanding common shares for a new issue of Class B common that would be callable at \$25 a share. The proposed offer—subject to stockholder approval—could result in the delisting of the stock from the New York Stock Exchange

because too few shares would be publicly held. MGM, which now gets the lion's share of its profits from the 10-month-old MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, also will purchase for \$500 cash each \$1,000 principal amount of its 5 per cent convertible debentures currently trading at about \$400—a potential cash outlay of \$11 million. Citing the "undervalued" price of MGM stock—currently around \$15—an MGM spokesman says directors believe that the best return on the company's capital would be obtained by the exchange offer. The Class B stock would have the same voting and dividend rights as the common but would be redeemable on a pro-rata basis semi-annually at \$25 a share. MGM would be obligated to devote at least 90 per cent of its net profits after Sept. 1, 1974 to retiring such stock. Kirk Kerkorian, chief executive officer and majority shareholder of MGM, "expects to participate" in the proposed exchange, "although he has reached no decision as yet as to the extent of such participation." In any event, he does not "contemplate that such participation would affect" his control position. The offer is not expected to be made officially until early next year.

Australia May Aid Leyland

The Australian government is considering giving assistance to Leyland Motor Corp. of Australia, an affiliate of British Leyland Motor Corp. According to acting Prime Minister Jim Cairns, "Certain proposals have been put by Leyland to the government and we are giving consideration to them. If they are accepted it will involve some assistance." Industry sources say Leyland told the government that, for financial reasons, it may have to cut its operations to assembling cars from knocked-down parts and concentrate on its profitable imports of luxury British cars. This could lead to a severe cut in its 5,000-man workforce.

Aims to Cut Companies' 'Excess Profits'**Venezuela's Oil Tax Rise Is Retroactive**

By Marvin Howe

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 2 (NYT)—The Venezuelan government has increased the taxes it charges foreign oil companies operating here and said the increase would be retroactive to Jan. 1.

Minister of Mines Valentin Hernandez told newsmen yesterday that the increase—amounting to 3 1/2 per cent—was aimed at the "excess profits" that Exxon, Gulf, Shell and other foreign oil companies are making. He said the levy would cut their profits from 61 cents a barrel to 21 cents.

The new tax increase has nothing to do with the recent decisions by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Mr. Hernandez declared.

The organization, to which Venezuela belongs, announced on Sept. 12 in Vienna that its members had agreed to a 3 1/2 per cent increase in taxes in the fourth quarter of this year.

Mr. Hernandez said that under Venezuelan law, tax increases are retroactive to the beginning of the year.

\$440 Million More

The additional tax this year, the minister went on, is calculated to bring \$440 million more into the public coffers. It raises the Venezuelan levy to Middle Eastern levels.

Diplomatic observers say they feel that U.S. pressure to keep down oil prices has been counterproductive and could affect Venezuela's position on the nationalization of foreign oil companies.

The government recently announced that it would take over the foreign companies some time next year, paying compensation.

A presidential commission is now drafting guidelines for the take-over.

Mr. Hernandez emphasized that

the latest tax increase should be paid by the companies. He said it is being imposed in such a way that it cannot be passed on to consumers.

Shell Can't Afford It

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3 (Reuters)—The Royal Dutch/Shell group says that current profit margins do not allow it to absorb the increase announced by Venezuela and other OPEC countries.

It said that according to OPEC, the higher taxes and royalties should be paid from the "excessively high profit margin" of the oil companies, but the figures required for future energy supplies.

This is on top of existing payments of over \$100 billion a year, it said.

Before the new costs rise the total profit margin of the Shell group in the oil sector amounted to about 50 cents a barrel, it said.

Shell said this is hardly enough to sustain the company and is completely insufficient for the substantial capital expenditure required for future energy supplies.

Car Price Rise Seen on Way by Head of Renault

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ)—French auto manufacturers cannot support mounting production costs and will have to raise prices soon, Renault president Pierre Dreyfus said today.

He told a news conference that costs have increased by 1 per cent a month this year and price increases authorized by the government have always been "too little and too late."

Mr. Dreyfus said that Renault will revise its capital spending plans and give special attention to oil-producing countries.

He said that so far this year Renault has done well. During the first nine months, the company produced 1.1 million vehicles, up 10 per cent from the same 1973 period.

Mr. Dreyfus warned that the satisfactory results obtained so far this year "should not mask" difficulties ahead. Renault will face "serious problems" next year, he said.

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Pan Am can fly you to the four corners of the world. We fly to more than 100 cities in over 65 lands and offer more tours than any other airline.

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Profit-Taking Cuts Stock Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (IHT)—Stocks began on a firm note today and seemed headed for the first winning performance in nine sessions until profit-taking emerged in the final minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Gains were also moved lower, in extremely quiet trading, although the falls were much more limited and rarely ranged above 1/4 point.

Conditions in the money markets were erratic during the session. Treasury bills opened sharply lower, then recovered to close only slightly down on balance.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.29 to 601.58, while advancing issues outnumbered decliners about 830 to 515.

Volume totaled 12.23 million shares compared with 16.89 million yesterday.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.8 to 62.01.

On the over-the-counter market average rose 0.37 to 54.96.

Bonds moved lower under the impact of the heavy corporate calendar and a sharp price break in one of last week's major offerings.

Dealers said that the Bendix Corp. notes, which were offered last week at \$9.75, fell almost three full points in price when the issue was released from syndicate restrictions this morning.

Some recovery was seen in late trading with the notes closing some 3 1/8 points below the offer price, but the initial sharp drop set the tone for the whole corporate market, and falls ranging between 3/8 and 1 3/4 point were seen by the close.

Dealers said the heavy tone of the market also weighed on issues currently in syndication, which include \$225 million of Ford Motor Credit Co. debentures and notes, \$80 million of Indiana Bell, \$100 million of Pennsylvania Powers and \$60 million of Texas Power & Light, and little further sales progress was thought likely today.

New Factory Orders Rise 3.4% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (Reuters)—New orders for manufactured products rose 3.4 per cent to \$90.43 billion in August, the Commerce Department reported today.

Orders for durable goods rose \$1.73 billion, or 3.6 per cent, to \$49.43 billion.

Non-durable goods books rose to \$41.017 billion from July's \$39.803 billion.

In Chicago, wheat contracts, aided by good commercial demand and local short covering, finished with gains of as much as the 20 cent a bushel daily limit. Corn futures closed with advances of 7 1/2 to 4 cents a bushel.

In New York silver finished 16 cents higher on short covering and speculative buying after showing early-session losses of about 7 cents. Copper contracts ended with minor changes after an early-session 3-cent loss.

Crisis Is Facing Wall Street As Brokers, Investors Flee

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ)—

The New York securities industry, faced with a drop in volume and stock-price doldrums,

the estimates of future broker-firm disappearances range from 50 to 200. Most industry leaders predict a decrease, they differ only on the extent of it.

Some 435 Big Board firms surveyed monthly by the exchange have lost more than 3,000 full-time securities salesmen this year, dropping the total to 33,000, down from the peak of 50,000 in the late 1960s.

The exchange now has 512 member firms, down from 523 at

Chase Reports Bond Account Was Oversized

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (WP)—

A senior vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank was fired today after the discovery that the bond trading department he headed had made false reports on the value of the securities it held.

David Rockefeller, chairman, said the reports overstated the value of the account by \$34 million and were the result of "extremely serious errors in judgment."

Sources in Wall Street said

that the false reports apparently were filed to cover up the losses in the trading account and do not appear serious enough to affect the bank itself.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has demanded that stock exchanges adopt a fully competitive system of brokerage fees by May 1, and has warned that if the exchanges do not make the necessary rule changes by the end of next month, it will force the changes itself. The American Exchange, saying it will not make the changes voluntarily, has requested an agency hearing. The odds are that the issue will eventually be fought in court, industry leaders say.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued from preceding page.)

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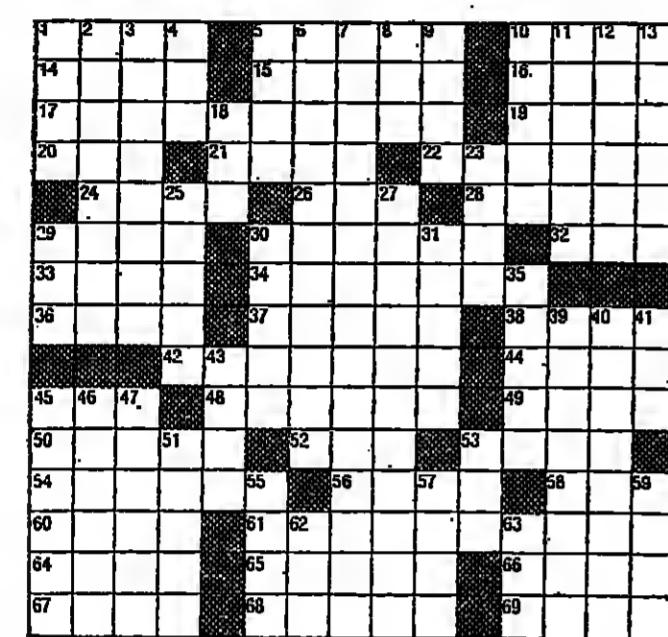
CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- Not on —
- Refractor
- Poppycock
- Depend on
- Musical direction
- Preposition
- Subsequently
- County or
- rumble
- Snead of links
- Small harp
- Soup ingredient
- Meat purchase
- N. Y. subway
- line
- West Coast
- ballplayer
- Half a game
- Spiral and family
- Sounds of a nervous speaker
- Tiny bit
- Fact
- Onetime, old style
- Composer Harold
- Greedy
- Mideast action of 1973
- Upper or hired

DOWN

- Beaux or fine
- Sociologist's study
- Mercury and argon
- Son of Odin
- Double or foul
- Store, as meat
- Government service
- Sank — Marie
- Passages
- Goes to the plate
- Grab or tole
- Flowers
- Word with shoppe
- French pronouns
- Santa's laughter
- Neighbor of Yukon
- Sword
- Miss MacGraw
- Abrupt
- Paved
- Concert halls
- Tufted flower
- Arm bone
- Loch —
- Passages
- Goes to the plate
- Lazy
- Presidential monogram
- Catcher's wear
- Lighthouse
- Refer to
- Harsh lights
- These, in Spain
- ... a big fat
- Prefix
- Has a bite
- Mrs. Cantor et al.
- High, in music
- Name



P E A N U T S



B. C.



B L O N D I E



B E E T L E B A I L E Y



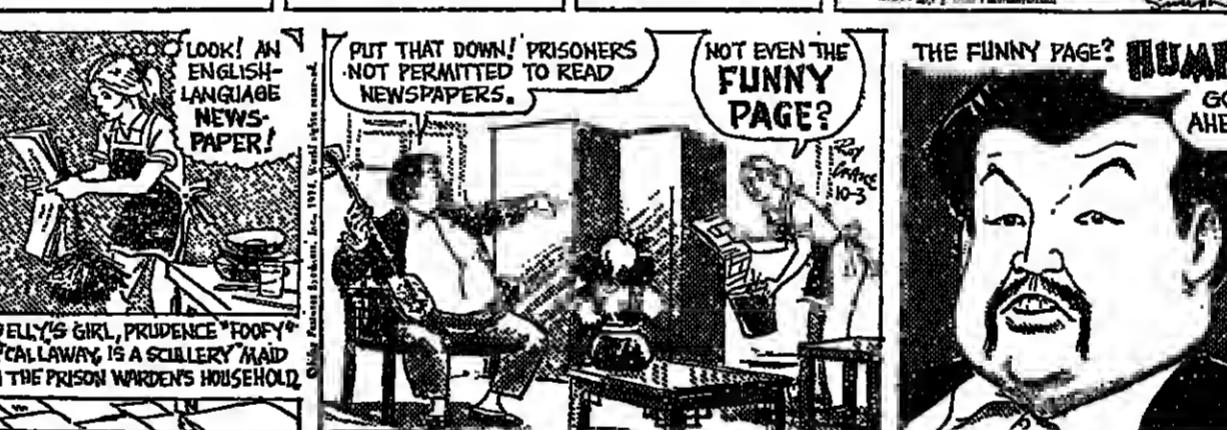
W I Z A R D o f I D



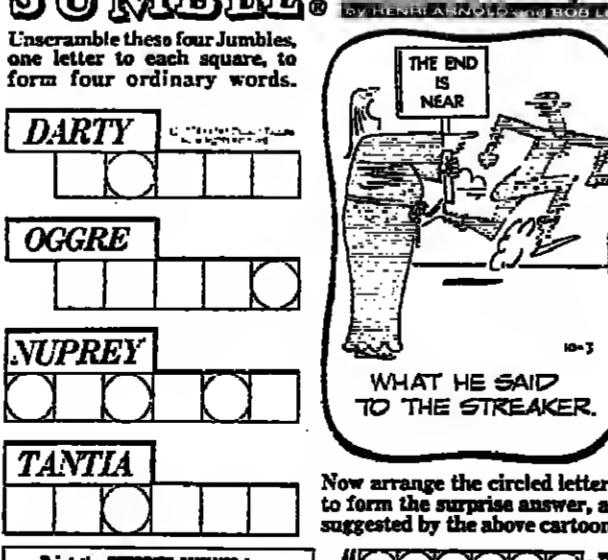
A N D Y G A P P



B U Z S A W Y E R



R I P K I R B Y

JUMBLE *that scrambled word game* BY HENRY A. NOLD & ROB LEE

Yesterday's **Jumble**: **PIKER SCOUT BLUSH FLIMSY**
Answer: **What to take to reach a lolly objective—STEPS**

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WANNA HEAR A GOOD ONE ON OL' MARGARET? DENNY SAYS SHE'S BEEN TAKIN' GOLF LESSONS."

BOOKS

ADMISSIONS

Notes From a Woman Psychiatrist
By Judith Benetar, M.D. 219 pp. Charterhouse. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AS Dr. Judith Benetar explains to a friend in one of the passages of this journal, "Psychiatrists are human, too." We're all in this together." Something like that . . . is the message she eventually decided she was trying to convey in "Admissions: Notes From a Woman Psychiatrist." And "something like that" is certainly what comes across in this slice of psychiatric life by a young resident in a New York City hospital. If one brings to this book any vestige of the stereotyped assumption that psychiatrists are people somehow set apart from the tumult of daily living, and superqualified to judge the lives of others, why then one is almost bound to come away from this book wondering if he has to become a physician to fully psychoanalyze the psychiatrist.

For in setting down the details of her life in and out of West End General Hospital (all the names in the book, including the author's, are made up), Dr. Benetar has striven for remarkable candor. Addressing herself to professional concerns, she worries and wonders. Are the celebrated advances of chemotherapy all they've been cracked up to be? No: "For the most part, we have settled for a legion of heavily tranquilized, psychiatrically troubled people, who periodically make the rounds of the various hospitals." And: "It is difficult to make sustained meaningful contact with someone whose ability to feel and relate has been compromised by a chemical."

Is there a school of thought to which she can comfortably subscribe? Not yet: The strict Freudians are rigid and authoritarian, the chemotherapists glib and superficial. She's keeping her options open in her attempt to help people acquire or regain a sense of their own autonomy. And in the meantime she'll worry about the finer details: "Maybe the most difficult problem during my residency has been to differentiate qualities of silence, including, and most difficult, my own."

Is she making headway as a therapist? Why, another psychiatrist, of course. Thro her "Notes," Dr. Benetar describes her sessions with a training analyst. Mel Be whom she sees partly for professional reasons, partly for personal ones. Near the end, one favorite patient leaps to self-destruction by a voice she calls Trekk. Dis' and contemplating care madine biology and oceanic Dr. Benetar turns to her for comfort: "Do you think the first psychiatrist ever a patient?" he chivies. "your pain so poignant, so different? There, you can learn from experience, if you can get your own tarnished past to start to look at it." Those words pull Dr. Benetar to strike the reader as redundant. She's already at so much experience, and so deeply from it.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is York Times book review

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HAIRDO	DRAG	TABLE
NUKED	HOMO	OMIT
EDITIONS	MOOD	OBIGE
SEASIDE	OMA	ULES
SMOOTHIE	GLASS	SIOL
SPONGE	SPONGE	APAL
TIINA	HEAR	TIINA
ROUGH	MORE	REAU
MILIOI	SERE	REO
ANAIL	ECU	COARSE
THIRI	HAD	MANIERS
HUOAR	IVAN	PROVEN
LOOMA	HOME	ASKED
SKAT	ERIST	LIEUTIS

BRIDGE

By Alan Tru

For many years it has been a case of Italy first, North America second and the rest nowhere in world standings. But there are signs that this dominance of the big two will soon end.

Bridge is becoming harder and harder to beat, and some European countries, notably Sweden, France and Britain, can put together teams of the highest class. A portion of this to come was noted in the World Open Pairs Championships in May, when a young British pair, Robert Sheehan and Irving Rose, outdistanced the field in the three days of qualifying play.

They have qualified to play in the European championships in Tel Aviv in November. With their experienced teammates they may well take the European title and if they finish second to Italy, the reigning world titleholders, they will still qualify for the world team championship in Bermuda in January.

Rose demonstrated his card-reading expertise on the diagrammed deal from the British trials. Looking at the North-South hands, one would wish to play six diamonds, which has about a 50 per cent chance. Five diamonds is a virtual certainty, but the three no-trump contract actually reached is far from secure. However, it is hard to fault the bidding, and most expert pairs would reach the same contract.

West led the club ace, and Rose, as South, correctly inferred that West must have length and strength in clubs to lead the suit bid on his right. There was some indication that the diamond length was on his right, so when a heart was led at the second

trick, he won with the ace, the grade queen, and fines diamond ten.

This move was a success. He was still some way from the king and queen, and the diamond king was now short entry to establish and diamonds South now in key play. He led the club cutting the defenders out.

West won with the queen and could not cash another club without establishing a ninth trick. He played a heart, won in the closed with the king, North South two spades ending in the lead and led a diamond. East had the diamond ace and 13th trick. He led the club cutting the defenders out.

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trick, he won with the ace, the grade queen, and fines diamond ten.

Neither side was vun

The bidding:

North: A ♠ Q ♠ Q ♠ Q ♠

South: East: ♠ J ♠ J ♠ J ♠ J

West: ♠ 10 ♠ 9 ♠ 6 ♠ 5 ♠ 4 ♠

North: ♠ A ♠ K ♠ K ♠ K ♠ K

East: ♠ 10 ♠ 9 ♠ 7 ♠ 6 ♠ 5 ♠ 4 ♠

South: ♠ K ♠ K ♠ K ♠ K ♠ K

West: ♠ J ♠ J ♠ J ♠ J ♠ J

Neither side was vun

the bidding:

North: East: South: W.

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass

Pass Pass

West led the club ace.

Art Buchwald

Economics Made Easy

WASHINGTON.—I listened to the economic summit for two days and it was a great inspiration to see so many learned men from all walks of life tell us why the country is in such a mess. Although there was some disagreement, this is what we know for sure.

The Republicans are responsible for inflation because of their tight money policies, high interest rates and gavaging in the big business at every turn.

The Democrats are responsible for inflation because of their large welfare programs, reckless government spending and catering to the interests of labor.

In order to cure the upward spiral of prices, we have to make more money available for business investment.

We must make bank loans more difficult for business at home.

Arthur Burns of the Federal

Soviet Digs Reveal Ancient Civilization

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Soviet archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a civilization dating back more than 4,000 years in the desert mountains of southern Turkmenia in central Asia, the leader of their expedition said.

Prof. V. Masson told Tass news agency that during its work in excavating the town of Aityn Depo (Golden Hill), his team had found evidence of a highly advanced people who had observed the stars and developed irrigated farming.

The team also discovered over 20 different kinds of pottery vessels, a potter's wheel and a complex two-tier furnace as well as highly intricate jewelry.

Singapore to Clip

SINGAPORE, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Ministry of Home Affairs will launch Nov. 1 a three-month campaign against long hair.



Edward Heath

some regre

that Buchanan was in line

the job.

The owner of a restauran

Haworth, England, has aske

priest to exorcise the ghost

Emily Bronte from his restaur

The owner, Keith Akeroyd,

that the ghost of the wif

walked through his restaur

every year on Dec. 19, the

anniversary of her death in 18

The request was denied.

MARRIED: Sanjay Gan

the 28-year-old son of Ind

Prime Minister Indira Gan

and Neena Anand, 18,

daughter of an army officer,

fore a magistrate in New D

and close relatives and fri

A book written by a Phila

phia divinity student has bee

sold out in Pennsylvania's An

community. But for the w

reasons, according to the aut

Dan Neidermyer, 27, says m

bers of the Amish faith are

about \$4,000 to buy all wai

copies of his novel, "Jonath

then burned them and gave

his publisher to print no o

"Jonathan" centers on the

flicts of an Amish youth

church leaders and his ev

ouster from the religion. "It

aggravates me is that no one

came to me to say that they

decided to the book," Neider

said.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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